

**By FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,**  
To whom all letters on business must be addressed.  
**JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.**  
**Terms of Subscription:**  
Monthly, one year, invariably in advance, \$2.50  
Any person sending us five new subscribers, accompanying the advance subscription, (\$12.50), will receive a copy gratis for one year.  
12 persons, 15s., will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can continue under this rule, if they desire to do so.

**Professional and Business Cards.**

**CHARLES W. HAWES,**  
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
will give prompt attention to the inspection of all Tur-  
pentine Tar entrusted to him.  
March 31, 1861.  
30-tf

**WILLIAM BOGART,**  
ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsmith's Hotel,  
will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and  
Private Buildings, with full practical working Drawings,  
which shall be of commercial solidity, convenience of  
use, and beauty of form and color, with economy,  
and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge  
of what may be made to pay for. All former subscribers can  
have prompt attention to the inspection of all Tur-  
pentine Tar entrusted to him.  
March 31, 1861.  
17-1\*

**CLARE & TURLENTON,**  
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, &  
Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair,  
North Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.  
for consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour,  
etc., Bacon, Tobacco, &c.

**REPER TO**  
E. Savage, Cashier, Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.  
John Dawson, Pres't W. Branch Bank N. C., do.  
H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do.  
Nov. 13, 1860.  
12-tf

**GEO. ALDERMAN,**  
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
at J. A. Alderman's Store, WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage  
from the country friends.  
Aug. 30, 1860.  
10-tf

**T. H. MCKOY & CO.,**  
CROPPERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South  
Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.  
July 12, 1860.  
52-tf

**W. H. ALLEN,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Na-  
val Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale  
or exchange.  
April 23, 1860.  
196-1w-35-tf

**R. C. JOHNSON,**  
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
A share of the patronage in above line is respectively allowed  
to all who give personal attention to all  
orders sent to his care.  
April 26th, 1860.  
35-tf\*

**C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,**  
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Under J. A. Willard's Store, Entrance corner of  
Market and Water Streets.  
March 9, 1860.—158-29.

**ALEX. OLDHAM,**  
STORKEY OLDHAM,  
DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER-  
CHANTS,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour,  
Bacon, & other Country Produce.  
Dec. 23, 1860.  
17—

**TELOH S. HENONCE,**  
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,  
CITY OF NEW YORK,  
SINGLE ROOM 50 CENTS PER DAY.  
City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,  
(Opposite City Hall).  
Male, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory.  
It is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms in the spacious Refec-  
tory. S. B.—BEWARE of Runners and Hackmen, who say  
they are.

**R. FRENCH,** Proprietor,  
10-tv

**WALKER MEAKINS,**  
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,  
114 MARGARET STREET,  
Full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass,  
Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles,  
andreth's Garden Seeds, &c., constantly on hand.  
The attention of Physicians is especially called to the  
use of Medicine, which are warranted as being pure.  
November 25, 1860.

**C. POLVOG,**  
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,  
CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Keeps always on hand and manufactures to any order  
in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assort-  
ment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short  
notice.

**WILLIAM J. PRICE,**  
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others  
in the Turpentine business.  
Address opposite No. 47, North Water street.  
May 21st, 1861.  
1y

**EDWIN A. KEITH,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Sells his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the  
use of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale  
of Cotton, &c. Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per  
lb. no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded  
to New York for 10 cents per bale.  
Aug. 4th, 1860.

**J. MC LAURIN,**  
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
All orders will be given to the sale of Cotton, &c.  
Prompt attention given to our friends will receive prompt attention.  
May 31, 1860.  
40-tf

**11—**

**WILLIAM J. PRICE,**  
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others  
in the Turpentine business.  
Address opposite No. 47, North Water street.  
May 21st, 1861.  
1y

**JOHN MC LAURIN,**  
COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
All orders will be given to the sale of Cotton, &c.  
Prompt attention given to our friends will receive prompt attention.  
May 21st, 1861.  
1y

**THOMAS W. PLAYER,**  
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Office in M. McLain's Store, North Water Street.  
September 26, 1860.—41-tf

**ALFRED ALDERMAN,**  
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.  
Feb. 17th, 1860.  
25-tf

**WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in  
Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Soaps, Cosmetics, &c., corner of Front and  
Market Streets, WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.  
February 1, 1860.—25-tf

**JOSEPH L. KENN,**  
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDING CONTRACTOR, respectfully informs the  
public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line  
of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement,  
Plaster, Plastering, Paint, Philadelphia Brick, Fire  
Brick, &c. To Dislissers of Turpentine, he is prepared to put  
up Sills at the shortest notice.  
May 20—37-tf

**W. H. MCGARRY & CO.,**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water  
Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.  
REFERENCES:  
B. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, WILMINGTON, N. C.  
J. G. McLean, Pres't Bank of America, do.  
A. D. Davis, Cashier Bank F' Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.  
J. G. Lash, " " Salem, do.  
E. Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]  
GEORGE W. ROSE,  
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,  
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

**NOTICE.**  
WE TAKE THIS METHOD of informing the  
community that we have our new, comfortable  
Jail finished, and are now prepared to take  
care of all Negroes sent to our care. We pay high  
prices for their services, and make arrangements to have  
them put in our care, for sale, but no advances made until times  
get better. Always put your Negroes where they will get  
ready to eat and good lodgings.  
BARDEN & PETERSON,  
E. P. PATRICK, Esq.,  
Jan. 30, 1861.  
19-tf

**PAINTS AND OILS.**  
10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;  
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;  
50 lbs. White Paint in Oil; 50 lbs. White Paint in Oil;  
10 lbs. Spanish Brown;  
5 lbs. Venetian Red;  
5 lbs. Yellow Ochre;  
5 lbs. Indian Yellow;  
5 lbs. Lard Oil;  
2 lbs. Best Sperm Oil;  
200 lbs. Chrome Green, in Oil and dry;  
" " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale  
Wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,  
Druggist & Chemist.  
Oct. 2—5-tf

**ROCK SPRING HOTEL.**  
MARY S. McCALER, PROPRIETRESS.  
OLD STAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning  
her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the  
liberal contributions made for the past few years, which  
she would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient  
or Regular—on the most liberal terms.

Her house is situated on the South side of Chestnut  
street, below Front, in a convenient location to business.  
Her rooms are at all times found amply provided with  
the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best  
possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience  
to her guest in power.

A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited  
by her.

Dec. 22, 1860.—41-tf

**NOTICE.**  
RUNAWAY FROM THE STOLEN.

FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the  
North East river, on the 20th Feb., Inst., a "BLACK  
FILLY," two years old this spring; she is of sat-  
urated flesh, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclin-  
ing to raven color, having a white blaze on her body,  
and a dark blaze on the face; the back neck ridge  
right side has been broken, which has left a small lump;  
it will pay a suitable reward for any one returning her to  
the plantation of T. M. Lavinia, to me in Town, and addi-  
tional reward of \$100.00 for evidence sufficient to com-  
pound the value of the horse, and for expenses incurred  
in recovering her. HENRY NUTT,  
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1861.—27-tf

**\$150 REWARD!**  
FROM THE SUBSCRIBER last Saturday  
night, the following negroes, 12: P.M., were  
run away from him:—A. P. BROWN, a boy, 18  
years old, weighing 100 pounds, is about 5 feet 11 inches high  
and weighs 120 pounds; he is of sat-  
urated flesh, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclin-  
ing to raven color, having a white blaze on her body,  
and a dark blaze on the face; the back neck ridge  
right side has been broken, which has left a small lump;  
it will pay a suitable reward for any one returning her to  
the plantation of T. M. Lavinia, to me in Town, and addi-  
tional reward of \$100.00 for evidence sufficient to com-  
pound the value of the horse, and for expenses incurred  
in recovering her. BARDEN & PETERSON,  
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 12th, 1861.—50-tf

**NOTICE.**  
RUNAWAY FROM THE STOLEN.

FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the  
North East river, on the 20th Feb., Inst., a "BLACK  
FILLY," two years old this spring; she is of sat-  
urated flesh, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclin-  
ing to raven color, having a white blaze on her body,  
and a dark blaze on the face; the back neck ridge  
right side has been broken, which has left a small lump;

it will pay a suitable reward for any one returning her to  
the plantation of T. M. Lavinia, to me in Town, and addi-  
tional reward of \$100.00 for evidence sufficient to com-  
pound the value of the horse, and for expenses incurred  
in recovering her. HENRY NUTT,  
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1861.—27-tf

**NOTICE.**  
RUNAWAY FROM THE STOLEN.

FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the  
North East river, on the 20th Feb., Inst., a "BLACK  
FILLY," two years old this spring; she is of sat-  
urated flesh, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclin-  
ing to raven color, having a white blaze on her body,  
and a dark blaze on the face; the back neck ridge  
right side has been broken, which has left a small lump;

it will pay a suitable reward for any one returning her to  
the plantation of T. M. Lavinia, to me in Town, and addi-  
tional reward of \$100.00 for evidence sufficient to com-  
pound the value of the horse, and for expenses incurred  
in recovering her. HENRY NUTT,  
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1861.—27-tf

**NOTICE.**  
RUNAWAY FROM THE STOLEN.

FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the  
North East river, on the 20th Feb., Inst., a "BLACK  
FILLY," two years old this spring; she is of sat-  
urated flesh, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclin-  
ing to raven color, having a white blaze on her body,  
and a dark blaze on the face; the back neck ridge  
right side has been broken, which has left a small lump;

it will pay a suitable reward for any one returning her to  
the plantation of T. M. Lavinia, to me in Town, and addi-  
tional reward of \$100.00 for evidence sufficient to com-  
pound the value of the horse, and for expenses incurred  
in recovering her. HENRY NUTT,  
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1861.—27-tf

**NOTICE.**  
RUNAWAY FROM THE STOLEN.

FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the  
North East river, on the 20th Feb., Inst., a "BLACK  
FILLY," two years old this spring; she is of sat-  
urated flesh, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclin-  
ing to raven color, having a white blaze on her body,  
and a dark blaze on the face; the back neck ridge  
right side has been broken, which has left a small lump;

it will pay a suitable reward for any one returning her to  
the plantation of T. M. Lavinia, to me in Town, and addi-  
tional reward of \$100.00 for evidence sufficient to com-  
pound the value of the horse, and for expenses incurred  
in recovering her. HENRY NUTT,  
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1861.—27-tf

**NOTICE.**  
RUNAWAY FROM THE STOLEN.

FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the  
North East river, on the 20th Feb., Inst., a "BLACK  
FILLY," two years old this spring; she is of sat-  
urated flesh, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclin-  
ing to raven color, having a white blaze on her body,  
and a dark blaze on the face; the back neck ridge  
right side has been broken, which has left a small lump;

it will pay a suitable reward for any one returning her to  
the plantation of T. M. Lavinia, to me in Town, and addi-  
tional reward of \$100.00 for evidence sufficient to com-  
pound the value of the horse, and for expenses incurred  
in recovering her. HENRY NUTT,  
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1861.—27-tf

**NOTICE.**  
RUNAWAY FROM THE STOLEN.

FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the  
North East river, on the 20th Feb., Inst., a "BLACK  
FILLY," two years old this spring; she is of sat-  
urated flesh, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclin-  
ing to raven color, having a white blaze on her body,  
and a dark blaze on the face; the back neck ridge  
right side has been broken, which has left a small lump;

it will pay a suitable reward for any one returning her to  
the plantation of T. M. Lavinia, to me in Town, and addi-  
tional reward of \$100.00 for evidence sufficient to com-  
pound the value of the horse, and for expenses incurred  
in recovering her. HENRY NUTT,  
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1861.—27-tf

**NOTICE.**  
RUNAWAY FROM THE STOLEN.

FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the  
North East river, on the 20th Feb., Inst., a "BLACK  
FILLY," two years old this spring; she is of sat-  
urated flesh, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclin-  
ing to raven color, having a white blaze on her body,  
and a dark blaze on the face; the back neck ridge  
right side has been broken, which has left a small lump;

it will pay a suitable reward for any one returning her to  
the plantation of T. M. Lavinia, to me in Town, and addi-  
tional reward of \$100.00 for evidence sufficient to com-  
pound the value of the horse, and for expenses incurred  
in recovering her. HENRY NUTT,  
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1861.—27-tf

**NOTICE.**  
RUNAWAY FROM THE STOLEN.

FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the  
North East river, on the 20th Feb., Inst., a "BLACK  
FILLY," two years old this spring; she is of sat-  
urated flesh, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclin-  
ing to raven color, having a white blaze on her body,  
and a dark blaze on the face; the back neck ridge  
right side has been broken, which has left a small lump;

it will pay a suitable reward for any one returning her to  
the plantation of T. M. Lavinia, to me in Town, and addi-  
tional reward of \$100.00 for evidence sufficient to com-  
pound the value of the horse, and for expenses incurred  
in recovering her. HENRY NUTT,  
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1861.—27-tf

**NOTICE.**  
RUNAWAY FROM THE STOLEN.

FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the  
North East river, on the 20th Feb., Inst., a "BLACK  
FILLY," two years old this spring; she is of sat-  
urated flesh, and well formed, with clean legs, and inclin-  
ing to raven color, having a white blaze on her body,  
and a dark blaze on the face; the back neck ridge  
right side has been broken, which has left a small lump;

it will pay a suitable reward for any one returning her to  
the plantation of T. M. Lavinia, to me in Town, and addi-  
tional reward of \$100.00 for evidence sufficient to com-  
pound the value of the horse, and for expenses incurred  
in recovering her. HENRY NUTT,  
Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 25, 1861.—27-tf

**NOTICE.**  
RUNAWAY FROM THE STOLEN.

FROM CASTLE HAYNE PLANTATION, on the  
North East river, on the 20th Feb

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1861.

## SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING.

A meeting of the Southern Rights citizens of New Hanover county will be held at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, on TUESDAY, April 23d, 1861, for the purpose of forming a Southern Rights organization for the county, and also for the appointment of delegates to the Southern Rights Mass Convention, to be held at Charlotte on the 30th day of May next.

A full attendance is earnestly solicited.

### The News.

TUESDAY, April 9, 1861.

First. Mr. Seward has returned an answer to the Commissioners from the Confederate States, politely but positively declining to recognize their official character or the existence of the Government conferring it. To this the Commissioners will no doubt rejoin and await orders as to their future course.

Second. We learn from a passenger that the debates yesterday in the Virginia State Convention were very stormy, and that the excitement along the line is intense. The people, as in Petersburg, have yielded to the logic of events, and are now for secession, where before the failure of all attempts at pacification, they were for Union. The delegates to the Convention being in most cases mere partisans shut their eyes to the progress of events.

Third. The Charleston papers confirm the report of the stoppage of the supplies to Major Anderson. The *Mercury* of the 8th says: "We understand that Gen. Beauregard yesterday (Saturday) morning sent a messenger to notify Maj. Anderson that all supplies of provisions would be stopped forthwith." It is further reported, and we think creditably, that the shipping in the harbor of Charleston has been removed out of the range of shot and a house or houses on Sullivan's Island interrupting the fire of the batteries bearing on Sumter have been blown up by order of Gen. Beauregard.

Fourth. We saw the Sun this morning. Even while we write it is visible to the naked eye. It looks a little like April.

Fifth. The people along the line of the Danville Connection, from Danville, Va., to the "Company's Shops," are moving for the construction of that connection. A large meeting was held last week at Yanceyville, the County seat of Caswell County, and it was resolved immediately to open books for subscription to the capital stock. They talk as if they meant to build it.

Generally, it is said that Major Yelverton and his second wife, (Mrs. Forbes,) are coming to the United States. Yelverton has been suspended from duty in the British Army. Some think he ought to be otherwise suspended.

In the harbor of New Orleans on the 3d instant, there were eight steamships, fifty-four ships, nineteen barges, thirteen brigs, twenty-four schooners, in all one hundred and eighteen sea-going vessels.

WAR approaches rapidly. It is reported that Gov. Pickens has been officially notified that Sumter is to be reinforced; that a squadron of steamers and war ships is now off the harbor of Charleston, and the fight may now be commencing. All the talk of evacuation was so much lying and deception.

The Charlestonians have "watched and waited" and like others who listened to that talk, they have been deceived. The surf-boats, howitzers, field batteries and so forth, were, as we supposed, intended to effect a landing on the beach somewhere, and take the batteries in the rear. The demand for nearly twenty thousand troops by the Montgomery government, as also for additional force by General Beauregard, at Charleston, leave little doubt of the substantial correctness of this report. The Inaugural hardly meant peace!

WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1861.

The advices by mail from Charleston confirm substantially the reports received here yesterday by telegraph as to the immensity of hostilities at Charleston, and the important and decisive fact that a Mr. R. S. Chew, a confidential agent of the government, had officially notified the Governor of South Carolina that an effort would be made to provision Sumter. An unarmed store-ship will be sent to be convoyed by a fleet and sustained most probably by a land force. The papers only bring tidings up to four o'clock yesterday morning.

John M. Botts, of Virginia, has been in consultation with Mr. Lincoln, and has advised him to pursue a strong policy.

A special reporter for the New York *World* reports a visit to Major Holmes at Governor's Island, on Saturday last, and says he was given to understand that there was no foundation whatever for the rumour of Maj. H.'s resignation. Nevertheless he has resigned. The New York *World* (Republican) says that the plan of the administration is to rigidly blockade Charleston, Savannah, Mobile and the mouths of the Mississippi, and keep a few cruisers along the coast. It thinks that no great amount of goods would go into any other ports of the Confederacy. The *World* seems to talk as though it knew.

The Great Eastern is advertised to leave England for New York upon the 1st of May, and to leave New York for England about the 24th.

P. S.—The very latest dispatches received before going to press, confirm the statements above, with the exception of the actual presence of the fleet of the harbor of Charleston. That is more than doubtful. It is a mere report, although expected to arrive at any time.

From first to last during the progress of the existing difficulties which have at last culminated in the dissolution of the Union and the formation of two Confederacies, two governments on the soil of what was the United States, the North has asked for no conference, offered no terms, submitted no propositions. Virginia and North Carolina, and some few border States have been asking and begging for terms, while the opposite section has stood aloof, cold and impulsive, with finger pointed to the Chicago platform and eye fixed upon the spoils. While Virginia was begging for a Peace Conference, the North was passing the Morrill Tariff, while Mr. Crittenden was talking over his resolutions, the North was simply rejecting them. While compromises and guarantees were dinned in our ears, even the meagre, lame and impotent resolutions of the so-called Peace-Congress were never even taken up by all the Northern sectional Congress, to which we are now subject, and to which we will become daily and hourly more abjectly subject, while we continue to "watch and wait."

The Raleigh *Banner*, in a somewhat tart notice of a few ill-natured remarks of the *Journal* upon the recent fuses which have been reported as having taken place in that city, talks about getting news from abroad, and so on.

Now, the fact is that we remarked upon these things because we saw them in the *Banner*, for the column of that paper we have always received the first intimation of them; of course, if the *Banner* chooses to find fault with the authority, that is its own business, not ours.

North Carolina 6 per cent. Bonds were quoted at 79½ in New York on the 5th inst.

**Southern Rights Men Not "Precipitators."—Who are the Precipitators.**

The Southern rights voters of North Carolina are not, as has been charged upon them, eager to "precipitate" the State into any course of policy. They do not seek to take any snap judgment. They would not carry the State out of the Northern and into the Southern Confederacy if they could, by any trick, manœuvre or misrepresentation. They show this by forming an organization for the free discussion of the facts, issues and arguments involved. They feel confident that time will bring all things even, and this among the rest, if the people are true to themselves and are neither deceived nor lulled into a fatal security. They abide the verdict of time and reason, and fact. To this verdict they appeal. Yet their opponents fear this verdict and denounce the appeal taken thereto. They denounce meetings legally held and arguments legally presented. Let not Southern Rights men be the least dismayed by this. Let them not be the least put out. It is a confession of the weakness of the adversary. Accept it as such—*Keep on*. Day by day the cause of Southern Rights is asserting and must assert its inherent strength, and gradually overcome all the opposition founded upon party prejudice than upon any well-grounded conviction sustained by reflection and examination. *Keep on*, and the result cannot fail to be satisfactory. There is such a thing as having confidence in the nature of things and the consequences which necessarily flow from their free development and action. It is not in the nature of things that party spirit should continue to impose its shackles upon the feelings and the understandings of people whose instincts and whose interests are all with the South.

For ourselves we are better pleased that North Carolina has taken no decided action and is to take no decided action until her people are fully decided in taking it. Eventually she will join her natural friends and allies of the South, and so will Virginia. But it must be the State of North Carolina and the State of Virginia, and not any mere majority about which there could be any dispute. All that is right and proper and necessary will be brought about if we only *keep on*. Work, discuss—spread the facts.

War is at hand. After amusing the commissioners from the Confederate States, and, indeed, while amusing them with the assurance, through third parties, that Sumter would be given up, and no attempt made to reinforce Pickens, the Administration has *not* ordered the evacuation of Sumter, and has concentrated an expedition at New York, to be joined by forces from other Northern ports, said expedition being prepared for both land and sea service, and this expedition is now on its way.

The steamer Baltic, one of the vessels chartered as a transport, has, in addition to other munitions, means and appliances, a number of clinker-built boats on her deck, to be armed with eight-pound howitzers. These boats must either be intended to ascend shallow rivers, or to land troops at some point on the coast, so as to take harbor fortifications in the rear.

It is unnecessary to say that these things have created intense excitement in Washington City and in New York, as well as at the South. The Southern Commissioners have made a final communication, and demand an answer by two o'clock to-day; not receiving which, they will consider the gauntlet as thrown down.

Upon private authority, which we have no reason to question, we are informed that the Cabinet stands at least two to one in favor of "strong measures," as they call it. In plain terms, of what we would call coercion. We have little doubt of the correctness of this statement. The Free Soil papers of New York assert more or less positively that, immediately after the present administration came into power, agents were despatched to England and France to find out the position of these governments in regard to the position of things on this side of the Atlantic, and to learn if they would stand by the United States in the event of an armed force attempting to put down the rebellious spirit of the Southern Confederacy. These agents, it is said, have returned, and, reporting favorably, the administration has determined to put down rebellion at all hazards, and hence the present armament and excitement.

Although this story bears its own contradiction on its face, the movements of troops and vessels having taken place before it was physically possible for any messengers sent to Europe after the 4th of March to have gone there and returned, still it indicates a certain policy and a certain belief on the part of the Free Soilers or Abolitionists, for the last is the most proper designation for the present Federal administration and its supporters. This policy may be pursued, and it must "precipitate" matters in North Carolina and every other Southern State that really is Southern.

What we state in reference to certain things in Washington is no mere outside rumour, neither is there any doubt about the rapid and secret fitting out and sailing of the expedition from New York and elsewhere, nor that it is intended for the South, nor that it is intended for land as well as sea service, nor that it carries boats and boat howitzers and howitzer ammunition, nor that sundry war vessels, the Powhatan among the rest, have taken on board large quantities of shells, of a size not adopted to the guns they carry. Thus, the Powhatan, as reported in the New York *World*, took in a large quantity of ten and twelve inch shells, her guns being nine and eleven inch.

Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet appear inclined to be the precipitators and not the Southern Rights men of the Border or *quasi* Border States.

The prevailing opinion appears to be that the great body of this expedition is intended for Texas to act in concert with Sam Houston, and with the view of reinstating him as Governor, the report about Ampudia being got up between Houston and Lincoln, with the view of producing a panic among the Texan borderers, and thus paralyzing their resistance to the abolition forces. The conflict will probably open on the plains of Texas and with a ferocity unexampled even in the former history of that country. Houston and A. J. Hamilton will try to create divisions among the people themselves.

Major Theophilus Holmes of North Carolina, brother of H. L. Holmes, Esq., of this town, has tendered his resignation. He could stand it no longer. Major Holmes was in command of Governor's Island, in the harbor of New York. The administration is bound to "precipitate" things. All the officers sent out South are Northern men, and they are closely questioned as to their views regarding these present difficulties, and examined as to their "loyalty," meaning their readiness to attack the South. If their answers are not satisfactory, they are promptly rejected or dismissed.

The preparations are on a scale far beyond anything that had been thought of, and the secrecy with which they have been made, while the cry of "peace" has been kept up, is not the least surprising thing about it.

**Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania; Governor ANDREW, of Massachusetts; Governor MORGAN, of N. Y., and other Abolition Governors, have been holding high conclave, and have tendered troops to Mr. Lincoln to "put down" the Southern States. Andrew, or Andrews, is the man who openly endorsed and canonized John Brown, and was, therefore, made Governor of Massachusetts by an immense and most unprecedented majority. These people seek to "precipitate" the conflict.**

The subscription price of the Goldsboro' Daily *Rough Notes* has been reduced to four dollars a year. We trust that Messrs. Lawrence and Blount may receive a support commensurate with their merits and energy.

**Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania; Governor ANDREW, of Massachusetts; Governor MORGAN, of N. Y., and other Abolition Governors, have been holding high conclave, and have tendered troops to Mr. Lincoln to "put down" the Southern States. Andrew, or Andrews, is the man who openly endorsed and canonized John Brown, and was, therefore, made Governor of Massachusetts by an immense and most unprecedented majority. These people seek to "precipitate" the conflict.**

The subscription price of the Goldsboro' Daily *Rough Notes* has been reduced to four dollars a year. We trust that Messrs. Lawrence and Blount may receive a support commensurate with their merits and energy.

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**ACQUITTED.—The Engineers, Laguerre, who was in custody for causing the death of Conductor Lesgrave, was tried last week in this place and acquitted. The jury returned the verdict of "Not Guilty" without leaving their room.—Goldsboro' *Rough Notes*.**

**The Ice Vessel and Its Warm Reception.**

The Savannah News of Friday announced the arrival

at that port on Wednesday, and reports:

"Captain Marts informs us that on Wednesday morn-

ing about 11 o'clock, the weather being rough and

heavy, he mistook Charleston harbor for that of Savan-

nah, and did not discover his error until after he had

passed the bar, when he made signal for a pilot, intend-

ing to go into the harbor and to come out next morn-

ing. In the event the weather proved fair, and proceeded

on his voyage to this port. Shortly after making his

signal, by displaying the United States colors, in his

place of one of his men at the masthead, and when his

boat had arrived nearly abreast of Fort Moultrie, one

two guns were fired, as he thinks from that fort,

across his bows. He continued on his course, and

reversed his colors to be run up to the main peak, sup-

posing that a signification of his nationality was what

was required.

But in a few moments the fire was opened from both

sides of the channel—from Fort Moultrie and from a

battery on Morris' Island—the shot passing fore and aft

the sloop and whistling, as he describes it, ear-

ily overhead. Not knowing what to do, or what was

going on, he ordered his colors hauled down,

nailed ship, and stood out to sea. The firing from the

forts continued, moose of the shot coming in

dangerous proximity, and one ball passing through his

deck, only some twelve inches above the head of a man

who was standing on the house at the time. The

new thought that one shot struck the schooner forward,

under water, and doing no perceptible damage.

Passing with speaking distance of a brig that was

sailing into the harbor, Captain Marts haled it and asked

why he was fired upon. The captain of the brig ad-

dressed him to haul his jib down and come to anchor,

which he accordingly did, and the firing ceased. About

an hour after coming to anchor a revenue cutter was

seen bearing down towards the schooner, but owing to

the roughness of the weather she was compelled to put

back after approaching within half a mile of the Shrim-

per. As she wore round on her return the officer in

command waved his hand which Captain Marts took to

be a signal that all was right, and to come in from his

dangerous position. The crew of the Shannon com-

menced hauling anchor, when a boat was seen approaching

the schooner, as was supposed from shore, but which

proved to be from Fort Sumter.

"Two officers from the boat came on board the Shannon

and after ascertaining where she was from, and all the

details of the case, asked Capt. M. why he did

not display his colors. The Captain assured them that

he had done so, but that the flag had not been respected,

as the officers informed him that his vessel had

not been suspected of coming there to reinforce Fort

Sumter, which was the cause of his being fired into, and

instructed him to remain where he was until they could

present his true character to the Confederate authori-

ties, when he would be permitted to enter the harbor

unobstructed.

After the boat had left and had got about half way to

the island, night coming on, and the weather becoming

more threatening, Capt. M. weighed anchor and stood

out to the harbor for a safer anchorage; but looking

through his glass and seeing what he thought to be

signals for opening fire on him again, preferred the

chance of a stormy night on the coast to again running

aground on the Carolina batteries, and accordingly

went to sea. Getting clear of the bar, the weather be-

ing the Shannon home to until 4 o'clock yesterday

morning, when she bore away for that port, where she

arrived with no other damage than a pretty good fr

ight of her mizzen.

Capt. Marts, who is an intelligent and clever skipper,

though he brought us a cargo to keep us cool, we

are sure him a very warm reception on his first

visit here.

The Captain informs us that there was one or two

days outside of the bar, when he went into the harbor

in the hazy weather, night, from the land, have

been taken for steamers.

**War Preparations in Charleston.**

From the Charleston Mercury, 29th inst.

The Use of Gunpowder in March surprised us

as we expected six weeks yesterday evening, by the an-

nouncement in the bulletin board of the Mercury,

that Lieut. Talbot—now Capt. Talbot, of the United

States Army—had returned to Charleston by the even-

ing train, and was then at the Charleston Hotel. It

appears that he was accompanied by Mr. R. S. Chev-

vy, confidential secretary, we believe, of Secretary

of War, and upon making known his mission

to General Beauregard, was peremptorily refused

permission to communicate with Fort Sumter.

Mr. Chev. understood, as special messenger

from the Lincoln Government that Fort Sumter was to be

invaded—peaceably, if practicable, forcibly, if necessary.

It is almost needless to add that Mr. Chev.

gave no information of a very consulting nature.

Both he and Capt. Talbot departed on their return

to Washington by the eleven o'clock train.

During the afternoon despatches had been received of

news to warrant the belief that a formidable naval

war was at our coast. Subsequent despatches con-

firmed the first reports, it was determined to send down

additional troops to the harbor fortifications. Shortly

after the city was started by the bombing of

even guns in the 17th Regt. The signal for the

attack was given. In a few minutes the

artillery streets were all commotion : volunteers could

be seen hurrying to and fro to join their respective com-

mands and the neighborhood of the City Hall was

swarming through the citizen soldiery, who like tree-

men had left their beds and hastily donned the

kapskud and shouldered the musket. As company

after company filed silently down to the boats, the

occasional flashes of the lightning lit up their bright

gun barrels and glazed kops and nothing save the steady

thrummed thrum of the men disturbed the solemn still-

ness.

Colonel Rion's Regiment from Kershaw was sent for

yesterday, and is expected to arrive this morning. An-

ade provision has been made for accommodation of the

troops. Before daylight this morning the force at the

threatened points will be fully doubled.

As we go to press (4 o'clock, a.m.) all is yet quiet,

but a rumor prevails that there are seven vessels off

the bar.

Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines—Mrs. Myra Gaines is

described, as she appeared at a late Presidential

evening, having a young gentleman, a relative of

her family. Her figure is short and slight ; her

weight, perhaps, one hundred pounds. She wears a Qua-

ker-colored watered silk dress, cut low over a full bust;

the very short sleeves revealed a finely-proportioned

and white arm, that would have graced the belle of

the assembly. Though her age is about fifty, no one would

estimate it over thirty-five. Her nose was bright gold

braces upon her wrists. Her hair, which is black and

glossy, was confined in a netting of gold lace, two

long bright curls fell one upon either shoulder. Her

eyes are black, restless, and expressive. Two

small ostrich plumes—of white and blue—were

partially concealed in the dark folds of

her hair. Her step is elastic, her manner graceful. She

is very conversational with her acquaintances, and her

conveniences indicate unusual intellectual ability. Thus

to your readers a form of conception of Mrs. Gaines, as

with a magnificent white camelion upon her bosom, she

glided round and round amid the gay and happy throng

in the great East room of the President's mansion.

**Our Rail Road.**—The cars of the Wilmington and

Rutherford Railroad arrived at Lincolnton on Saturday

last. A large concourse were in attendance, though no

demonstration was intended. This was an evidence of

a will, and a way, and at the same time a credit to the

skill and ability of the gentlemen who have its super-

intendence.

Yes, the cars are at Lincoln ; when will they be

at Charlotte ?

—And ours ?

—And ours ?

—What arms taken ?

—No killed or wounded ?

—No killed or wounded ?

—None.

—The whole affair is incompre-

**FORT RANDALL.**—One of the fortifications recently erected at the entrance of Little River, has been named as above, in honor of Capt. Thomas A. Randall, a venerable citizen, residing in its neighborhood. The honor is well deserved, for, of all our able citizens who have exerted their energies in preparing for the defense of our sea-coast, none have exceeded Capt. Randall. He has generously and promptly contributed to the defence of his State, with provisions, labor and money. He has in fact experienced the woes of British tyranny in Dartmoor Prison, and he now acquires new strength and activity in furthering resistance to American tyrants. Fort Randall will be garrisoned by a detachment of artillery and the All Saints Rifles, and will present a formidable opposition to an invasion of its immediate vicinity.—*Charleston Mercury.*

**REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK.**—It is said that real estate has depreciated so much in certain portions of New York, that a mansion on Fifth Avenue, valued at \$15,000, was sold, a few days ago, for \$20,000, and one of the most magnificent houses, recently erected on Broadway, with the expectation of being rented for from \$35,000 to \$40,000, will not command \$15,000.

A. Call.

The members of the Southern Rights Executive Committee are respectfully requested to meet in

## THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1861.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 64 cts. per quarter.

**THE general feeling which pervades all classes at Washington is that hostilities are inevitable at an early day. The forces concentrated at New York, something like three thousand in number, have been ordered South, and shipping provided for them. Of the different rumors as to their destination, it is difficult to speak; yet the shuffling and shambling in regard to Pickens and Sumter leave ground for the supposition that they may be intended for either or both of these forts, and the activity and watchfulness at Charleston, and the concentration of troops at Pickens, appear to add force to this view of the case. It would seem as though the Montgomery authorities have either received information of the intentions of the Administration at Washington, or divined them from a knowledge of the movements of troops, either made or ordered. There is evidently something in the wind. There is that peculiar feel in the atmosphere that precedes, and, we might say, indicates a storm. There is that sensation that somehow leaves little doubt that something serious is at hand, and whether it be true, as reported, that General Beauregard yesterday informed Major Anderson that he must prepare to evacuate or be shelled within forty-eight hours, there can be no doubt that in Charleston the speedy commencement of hostilities is regarded as inevitable, and all have made up their minds to it—Among the other rumors, is one that the troops from New York, or a part of them, are intended for Texas, and are sent at the request of General Houston, who has been deposed from the Governorship; another is, that an attempt will be made to land forces near Charleston and take the batteries in the rear, while an armed flotilla attacks them from the harbor. Still another version is that a heavy force to be concentrated at Key West and the Tortugas, to operate against Pensacola and the mouth of the Mississippi.**

We must await developments, hoping for the best.

**IN PURSUANCE OF A RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS MEETING RECENTLY HELD IN THE COURT HOUSE IN THIS TOWN, THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE APPOINTED AS THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION OF THE TOWN OF WILMINGTON:—**

**UPPER DISTRICT.**  
D. A. LAMONT,  
J. D. CUMMINGS,  
R. G. RANKIN,  
W. M. BREWSTER,  
P. HEINSBERG.

**LOWER DISTRICT.**  
B. W. BERRY,  
T. H. MCKOY,  
H. B. ELLERS,  
W. H. GOODLIE,  
J. C. SMITH.

**WE** fear that our fellow citizens in Raleigh are becoming slightly "obstropolous" in the way of semi-occasional fuses there arising out of party matters—Every week or so there is something or other. We know that these things lose nothing by travelling and they do travel until really people will soon take up the impression that Raleigh is hardly a safe place. On Wednesday last there was some fuss because a flag was put up on private property. Surely the feeble minority of secessionists cannot be held responsible—certainly the Register is right in saying that these things must operate against those calling themselves "Union" men, who have the decided preponderance in the City. We trust it will not be considered indecisive on our part if we deprecate the existing state of things, which from the position of Raleigh as the s<sup>t</sup> of Government, assumes proportions of importance beyond its merely local character.

**JOHNSON'S NEW ILLUSTRATED FAMILY ATLAS.** Published by Johnson & Browning, Richmond, Va. 1861.

Mr. F. G. Rose, who is agent for the above work, has called upon us with a specimen copy, and we have given it a full examination as our limited time would admit of. It appears to us to be truly a valuable work, and we can adopt the following remarks from the Richmond Enquirer, convinced that they will be substantially borne out by an examination of the work. The Enquirer says:

We have just examined a sample copy of Johnson's ILLUSTRATED STEEL-PLATE FAMILY ATLAS, a new work now being printed and published by Johnson & Browning of this city.

Among the many superiorities of this work over any we have before examined, we notice the following:

1st. It is on a larger scale, thus giving room for greater detail.

2d. The maps are engraved upon steel and very finely executed.

3d. The new surveys, explorations and divisions in our Territories; also, the new counties, towns, railroads, and other internal improvements in the older States are brought up to the present time, as well as the new discoveries and changes in the political divisions of the Eastern Continent.

4th. It gives a valuable treatise on Physical Geography.

The maps are mostly double, extending across two pages, thus showing the inland and commercial routes of communication from one State to another, &c.

5th. The descriptions of each country are late, and fully illustrated by over three hundred fine electrotype engravings, mostly from daguerreotype views taken expressly for this work.

7th. It is furnished with extra guards for the easy insertion of new maps thus avoiding the necessity of purchasing another atlas for a long time.

The size of the atlas is that known as Imperial folio. The maps were compiled, drawn and engraved under the supervision of J. H. Colton and A. J. Johnson, whose atlases and maps have been for years, and are now, the standard works of their kind in America. We are glad to see a geographical publishing house of this kind established in Richmond, and have no doubt it will be successful. We have ordered a copy of their atlas for our office, another for private use, and can recommend others to get a copy likewise.

This work is sold only by duly authorized agents who make its sale their exclusive business.

Mr. L. W. Fairchild, the agent for this city, will call on our citizens and give them an opportunity to examine it for themselves.

We append the following commendation of the work, given at Washington last winter, on examination of the proof sheets, by members of the House of Representatives and United States Senators:

In design, compilation, scale, beauty of execution and accuracy, Johnson's New Illustrated Family Atlas has no superior, and in the size of the maps, the largest and most detailed atlas of the world, the cost of which we creditably informed exceeded the sum of \$5,000. We heartily approve of the idea of supplying the demand for Geographical Atlases, particularly Southern, from a publishing house of Mason & Dixon, and beseech for Messrs. Johnson & Browning the confidence and patronage of the Southern people.

Among other names attached to this recommendation we find those of Messrs. Winslow, Craig, Gilmer, Ruffin and Vance, of North Carolina.

The Atlas contains over one hundred maps and charts, the letter-press and the charts illustrative of certain facts in physical geography and climatic influences, being highly interesting and valuable. Mr. Rowe will call upon our citizens, and although times are hard, still there are several in want of a work like this, and the mercantile advertisements say, they would do well to examine before purchasing elsewhere.

If the Raleigh Standard can show wherein a defense of Southern Rights is incompatible with the purest principles of Democracy, it may then talk about our having turned renegade to Democracy. The Democracy that does not embrace, as its cardinal principle, a defense of State Rights and consequently of Southern State Rights, is spurious, whatever name it may give itself. The Standard will have to try again. It will not do for any advocate of consolidation to accuse the friends of States Rights and Southern Rights of being renegades to principle.

### Things in Charleston.

On the day before yesterday serious movements were near taking place in Charleston harbor. For the particulars we refer to the account which we take from the *Courier* of yesterday.

We can hardly, from the published accounts, form any decided opinion as to the objects of the schooner, but from private advices we are led to the belief that the Carolinians are convinced that she was making an attempt in a quiet way, not likely to attract suspicion, to slip into the harbor like a mere private coaster, and at night to put men and provisions into Fort Sumter, especially did she come to come to when challenged.

Naturally the excitement in Charleston is great, and the first result has been that all supplies have been cut off from Fort Sumter, and that hereafter no communication will be allowed between Major Anderson and Washington City. It is said however that Lieut. Talbot has been allowed to leave with despatches for Washington and will probably pass through this place to-day.

All the companies have been ordered to their posts, but no attack will probably be made until further orders from Montgomery, unless an attempt be made to communicate. But in the present unsettled and excited state of things, a conflict may spring up at any moment. How that conflict must result admits of no question.—The small garrison at Fort Sumter must capitulate, but in the meantime lives may be lost—many of them. Mutual exasperation will be the consequence, and civil war with all its horrors be precipitated on the country. Mr. Lincoln ought to know this. He must know it, but he has not courage enough to submit to a military necessity, even when by so doing he could prevent the useless effusion of blood, without giving up anything that is in his power to hold. Surely, this nation must be expecting some great sin, to be cured with such a rule as that of these Black Republicans.—*Daily Journal*, 5th inst.

The Charleston papers announce the fact that the last mortar is in its place, and that the ammunition and supplies are all in possession of the Southern forces, so that every means for the speedy reduction of Fort Sumter may be said to be entirely accomplished. Yesterday Governor Pickens and General Beauregard were to visit and inspect all the batteries for the last time, and to arrange matters for decided action, as all the batteries are now thoroughly ready. They were to go in a private conveyance, and alone.

The Charleston Courier says that a dispatch was received there on Tuesday from one of the Commissioners, to the effect that no further supplies or reinforcements were to be attempted to Fort Sumter by the United States authorities, without first informing the Southern authorities of the fact. It was also stated that the President had not the courage to execute the order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter, which had been decided on in the Cabinet. He wants to throw the responsibility of evacuation upon Major Anderson. This whole thing about Sumter is in a "muddle" sure enough.

The opinion gains ground that all the talk about the evacuation of Fort Sumter, is only a *ruse* on the part of the Republicans, who feared to take any decided coercive attitude at first, lest the border States should be stimulated to action, instead of being lulled into fatal security. The Fort was to be given up this week or that week, this day or that day, but it has not been given up yet, and won't be, if by any hook or crook the Government at Washington can contrive to do so in a few men and provisions. An attempt at doing so may be looked for at any time. Notwithstanding the assurance given to the Commissioners of the Confederate States, the impression prevails in Washington, that something of this kind is on hand. Any attempt to reinforce or re-provision Fort Sumter, will be sternly repelled, and will, no doubt, be followed by very decided measures on the part of the State and Confederated forces at Charleston.

The large surplus offered for the eight million loan, taken at 9% will no doubt have its effect upon Mr. Lincoln's Administration in increasing its confidence in its ability to coerce, by having the pecuniary means to do so. An extra session of Congress is almost certain to be called. That will mean but one thing, and result in but one thing-war.

### The Men with the Carpet-Bags.

Like the leaves of the forest when summer is green, so too when lost with its wings in the winter it becomes brown. Like the leaves of the forest when Lincoln hath bethen, so too when lost with its wings in the winter it becomes brown.

### Byron slightly altered.

We did mean to say carpet bags in the second line, but we couldn't work in the "carpet." Please understand "carpet." The last line also might be improved if we had time, for the fact of it, that some of them can't raise the dimes to enable them to trot home, even if they have homes to go to. But by a stretch of poetical license, we have assumed the possession of homes for these homeless ones, and also of the squalidlicks wherewith to pay their passage to their ordinary places of abode.

But the cry is "stil they come," for their "name is ye, they come with the carpet in the Scripture, they seem to have entered into the bodies of swine. Pity they don't run them down straightway, to the Potomac river at least, and drown them. They blockade the White-houses, they hang about the public offices, they annoy clerks, they make themselves nuisances generally, and whilst the administration ought to be doing something decisive, it is simply paltering over appointments and watching New England elections.

Mr. Lincoln and his suite beat Japanese Tommy and all the other *Komis* and *No-Kamis*. Did any mortal ever see such a bill as they run up at Albany, especially in the way of breaking things! Verily that suit must have been composed of mighty men of valor—Nine bottle apiece! (See 3d column for statement.)

**Important from the South—U. S. Troops at Key West.**

MONTGOMERY, April 2. W. H. Ward, Esq., editor of the *Key of the Gulf*, arrived last night from Pensacola. He states that on the 25th the steamers Daniel Webster and Gen. Rusk arrived at Key West, the former with 400 troops under Col. Cooper, and the latter with 200 for Key West, and 100 for Tortugas.

The Crusader reached Key West with sealed orders under command of Capt. Craven. The Brooklyn was going into Key West on the 26th, and there was no doubt in the mind of Mr. Ward that she had left her troops at Fort Pickens.

The Texas commissioners had stipulated that the General Rusk should land her troops at New York, but the commanders of the three companies had signed a document exonerating Capt. Smith, of the Rusk, from all blame for the deception employed.

Our milk-and-molasses complexioned friends of the Spanish Minister, that there is really some intention on the part of that country to assert authority over San Domingo. Spain will take the East part of the Island of Hayti, and France the West, the first being known as the Dominican Republic, the last as the Republic, or quondam Empire of Hayti.

**CRUEL.**—Sundry of the Federal office-holders in New York, whose official heads "Old Abe" will shortly bring to the block, receive on the first of April copies of the following card, which speaks for itself:

JOHN W. FARMER'S  
FREE DINING SALOON,  
47 Ludgate street.  
Come and eat, ye poor and hungry, without money and  
without price.  
Open from six in the evening until midnight.

HOW NEAR HE GOT.—Like the man that never preached a sermon himself, but came mighty near it, having held the light for the man that did. Mr. Douglass came near the Presidency, having held Lincoln's hat while he took the oath of office.

Sometimes he (Mr. Douglass) comes out apparently all right against coercion and all that sort of thing, but the next moment he says or does something that really puzzles all observers who may be anxious to place him, and forces the most candid to admit that after all, the last recorded position is that already alluded to. He is holding Lincoln's hat.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.—The Raleigh Standard can show wherein a defense of Southern Rights is incompatible with the purest principles of Democracy, it may then talk about our having turned renegade to Democracy. The Democracy that does not embrace, as its cardinal principle, a defense of State Rights and consequently of Southern State Rights, is spurious, whatever name it may give itself. The Standard will have to try again. It will not do for any advocate of consolidation to accuse the friends of States Rights and Southern Rights of being renegades to principle.

### Southern Rights Meeting in Sampson County.

We are requested to give notice that there will be a meeting of the Southern Rights citizens of Sampson county, in Clinton, on Saturday, the 13th inst. Several speeches may be expected.

**THE Raleigh Register** can't go Henry W. Miller for Congress—not quite no! Yet why shouldn't it? Mr. Miller never injured his opposition standing by making a Democratic speech, that we know of, and we don't think he ever will. He never left the Know Nothing organization until compelled to leave it as rats leave a sinking ship. Personally we have not a word to say against Mr. Miller, but politically we don't know what to make of him. We never could figure him out a Democrat.

**ANOTHER GONE.**—Judge McLean, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at Cincinnati on the 4th instant, aged about 76 years. He was a native of New Jersey, but had long been a citizen of Ohio. He was appointed to a seat on the Supreme Court Bench by General Jackson. Mr. Lincoln has now two vacancies to fill. The Supreme Court will soon be remodeled, as Mr. Seward said it would be.

**A SLIGHT MISTAKE.**—The report going the rounds that St. Clair Morgan, the man who fired the first gun at the Star of the West, is dead, having been killed in a duel at Pensacola.

The mistakes in this statement appear to be, 1st, that St. Clair Morgan did not fire the first gun, that gun having been fired by a Cadet of the Citadel Academy, said Cadet hauling from Sumter District, S. C.; and 2d, that St. Clair Morgan is not dead.

**THE DEBT OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.**—The debt of the City of Philadelphia is over twenty millions of dollars. The municipal taxes in N. York absorb one-third of the rental on real estate in the most prosperous times.

**THE UNITED STATES TREASURER'S EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH ENDING 30TH MARCH.**—Shows a total amount in the Treasury of \$2,764,691 04; of which amount there was in the depository at Wilmington, N. C., subject to draft, \$6,178 17, and at the mint at Charlotte, \$32,000 00.

**THE POPULATION OF MONTREAL, CANADA.**—In 1852 it was 57,715. The population of Quebec is 62,138 against 42,052 in 1852. The aggregate population of Canada West or Upper Canada, shows an increase of 49½ per cent. in 9 years; and of 31½ per cent. in Canada East or Lower Canada during the same period.

**THE OLD PENNSYLVANIAN.**—A Democratic paper of some thirty years standing in Philadelphia, has been sold recently by a man named Mr. Joseph C. Neal, of the "Charcoal Chambers," to James Gordon Bennett, J. Barron Hope, of Virginia, John W. Forney and others.

**THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.**—The report going the rounds that the Old Abe and the rest of the soldiers who had seized the fort had seized the opportunity to lay in some coveted individual supplies of whisky, tobacco, estables, and a host of other provisions, making in all no less than thirty-five packages. The police, however, had kept a bright eye upon the soldiers, and when the provisioning was complete, they quietly seized all the packages and transhipped them to the guard house.

**THE MILITARY POSITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.**—The mistakes in this statement appear to be, 1st, that St. Clair Morgan did not fire the first gun, that gun having been fired by a Cadet of the Citadel Academy, said Cadet hauling from Sumter District, S. C.; and 2d, that St. Clair Morgan is not dead.

**THE DEBT OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.**—The debt of the City of Philadelphia is over twenty millions of dollars. The municipal taxes in N. York absorb one-third of the rental on real estate in the most prosperous times.

**THE UNITED STATES TREASURER'S EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH ENDING 30TH MARCH.**—Shows a total amount in the Treasury of \$2,764,691 04; of which amount there was in the depository at Wilmington, N. C., subject to draft, \$6,178 17, and at the mint at Charlotte, \$32,000 00.

**THE POPULATION OF MONTREAL, CANADA.**—In 1852 it was 57,715. The population of Quebec is 62,138 against 42,052 in 1852. The aggregate population of Canada West or Upper Canada, shows an increase of 49½ per cent. in 9 years; and of 31½ per cent. in Canada East or Lower Canada during the same period.

**THE OLD PENNSYLVANIAN.**—A Democratic paper of some thirty years standing in Philadelphia, has been sold recently by a man named Mr. Joseph C. Neal, of the "Charcoal Chambers," to James Gordon Bennett, J. Barron Hope, of Virginia, John W. Forney and others.

**THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.**—The report going the rounds that the Old Abe and the rest of the soldiers who had seized the fort had seized the opportunity to lay in some coveted individual supplies of whisky, tobacco, estables, and a host of other provisions, making in all no less than thirty-five packages. The police, however, had kept a bright eye upon the soldiers, and when the provisioning was complete, they quietly seized all the packages and transhipped them to the guard house.

**THE MILITARY POSITION OF THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.**—The mistakes in this statement appear to be, 1st, that St. Clair Morgan did not fire the first gun, that gun having been fired by a Cadet of the Citadel Academy, said Cadet hauling from Sumter District, S. C.; and 2d, that St. Clair Morgan is not dead.

**THE DEBT OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.**—The debt of the City of Philadelphia is over twenty millions of dollars. The municipal taxes in N. York absorb one-third of the rental on real estate in the most prosperous times.

**THE UNITED STATES TREASURER'S EXHIBIT FOR THE MONTH ENDING 30TH MARCH.**—Shows a total amount in the Treasury of \$2,764,691 04; of which amount there was in the depository at Wilmington, N. C., subject to draft, \$6,178 17, and at the mint at Charlotte, \$32,000 00.

**THE POPULATION OF MONTREAL, CANADA.**—In 1852 it was 57,715. The population of Quebec is 62,138 against 42,052 in 1852. The aggregate population of Canada West or Upper Canada, shows an increase of 49½ per cent. in 9 years; and of 31½ per cent. in Canada East or Lower Canada during the same period.

</